

FIRST BALLOT

Nominates Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President.

Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, Nominated for Vice-President.

The Vote on President Was Palmer 735, Bragg 134—Buckner Was Nominated by Acclamation—Platform Favors Maintenance of Gold Standard.

CONVENTION HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The convention assembled at 4:30 with a full attendance of delegates and the galleries packed with spectators.

The chairman of the committee on credentials, Mr. J. H. Brennan, of Wisconsin, made a report to the effect that there were 834 delegates present, representing 47 states and three territories, and recommending that those present be entitled to cast the full votes of their states and territories. The report was agreed to without question.

Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, was introduced to fill up the time with a speech until the report on permanent organization should be ready.

He said Massachusetts had sent her delegation to aid in repelling the invasion which had risen up against the honor and distinction between classes, between rich and poor, between the man who raises the grain and the man who takes it to market.

"And above all, the democracy of our state will not stand any insult against that man who has protected the credit and honor of

SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER.

Nominated by the Sound Money Democratic Convention at Indianapolis.

America. We stand to-night by President Cleveland."

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by the chairman of the committee, Mr. James W. Eaton, of New York. It recommended Secretary Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, as permanent chairman, and Mr. J. R. Wilson, of Indiana, for permanent secretary, and further recommended the establishment of a permanent national organization. The report was adopted without a dissenting voice. Senator Caffery was escorted to the chair by Mr. Bullitt, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lawler, of Minnesota, delivered his speech.

Senator Caffery's remarks were delivered with much force and were greeted with continued cheering.

At the close of Mr. Caffery's speech Mr. John B. Irish, of California, was introduced

and made a speech to the convention. Mr. Irish's address was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of applause throughout. As he resumed his seat the band played "Hail Round the Flag," and there was quite an ovation.

The committee on platform not being ready to report, the convention, at 5:50, adjourned until Thursday at 11 a. m.

CONVENTION HALL, INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3.—The delegates were tardy in getting to the hall Thursday morning. At 11 o'clock, the hour when the convention was to convene, there were not fifty delegates present, but the galleries were being fast filled up.

When Senator Palmer, of Illinois, entered the hall and took his seat on the platform, he was complimented with a round of applause.

Soon after 11 o'clock the delegates, with the exception of those on the committee on resolutions, began to crowd in, coming in solid delegations, and the space assigned to them was in a short time fully occupied. The arrival of each state delegation was indicated by the musicians, who played the air most appropriate to the locality—"Yankee Doodle" for a New England state, "Maryland, my Maryland" for the delegation from that state, "Old Kentucky Home," "Dixie," etc. As usual the popular acclaim was in favor of "Dixie" and "Maryland."

About this time Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, entered the hall and was greeted with cheers. Then Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, came in with his delegation, and "Hurrah for Breckinridge" was shouted from scores of throats.

The shouts for Breckinridge were kept up from the galleries as if it were expected that he would deliver the speech which he believed to make at the mass-meeting Wednesday night. He took no notice of the shouts but engaged in conversation with Gov. Buckner who sat by his side.

At 11:40 Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, as chairman of the convention, rose and stated: The chair desires to announce to the convention that the opening of the convention is delayed for a few moments to ascertain whether or not the committee on resolutions is ready to report. The chair is informed that the committee will report shortly. I beg you, therefore, to be patient for a few moments to see whether that committee is ready.

This was a signal for a renewal of the shouts for Breckinridge which finally became overwhelming, though a few "Dixies" were heard intermingled with them.

Mr. Breckinridge, advancing to the platform, was received with great cheering. He delivered a speech of great power and eloquence, which was listened to with profound silence and attention, except when broken in upon by shouts of applause.

At 12:27 Breckinridge concluded his address and was loudly applauded.

At 12:30 Mr. Bryan, of New York, asked that the rules be suspended and a resolution concerning the money question be read. Declared out of order.

A Tennessee delegate offers resolutions of "agreement at the death of ex-Gov. Russell, of Massachusetts. Adopted by rising vote.

Judge Savage, of Kentucky, read a telegram from Judge Lindsay saying if a proper platform was adopted and good men named Bryan could not carry Kentucky. Judge Savage said: "There is no more chance of Bryan carrying Kentucky than there is of the blessed Master visiting Chicago."

Mr. Warner addressed the convention briefly, and at 1:51 Mr. Outhwaite moved that the convention take a recess until 2:30. Not seconded.

Messrs. Lehman, of Missouri, and Bynum, of Indiana, filled in the time by short speeches.

Senator Vilas, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then took the stand and read the platform as follows:

PLATFORM

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and the welfare of the American people, in

WHERE THE WORKINGMAN WILL GET IT.



[From Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.]
BRYAN TO WORKINGMEN—Now, hold still, and I'll cut your dollar in two without hurting you a bit.

proper that democrats throughout the union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

The democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor, and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the president to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard, and threaten united issues of paper money by the government. They abandon for republicanism the democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of the protectionist to their racial heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention, nor be bound by its action. The democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law and it proposes no remedy for existing evils, except oppressive and unjust taxation.

The national democracy here reconvened therefore renews its declaration of faith in democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of the times.

Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes, and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by congress. The demand of the republican party for an increase in tariff taxation has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its cause in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the republican party in creating these conditions which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase of the burdens of the people by a further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the masses, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic whose food and shelter, comfort and prosperity are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money.

In line, we reaffirm the historic democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies towards American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century, which were long ago abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews; have made the ports and straits in almost unknown custom in foreign ports, and have virtually extinguished the trade of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping; that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

The experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be ensured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law. Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry.

They can not suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency which offers continual profits to the money changers at their cost. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the democratic party in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1894 and

1895, the gold standard of monetary measurement, has likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long established democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity thereof with every dollar issued by the government and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patch-work system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril.

We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under governmental supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the endorsement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the democratic party, and will secure to him a place in history beside the fathers of the republic.

We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service, and we endorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated.

We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government.

We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

We favor a liberal policy of pension to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three coordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear and favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held.

The democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract, and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination or attempt against the rights of property, and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to the wellbeing of the republic, we submit them to the consideration of the American people.

The platform was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, the convention proceeded to the call of states for candidates for president of the United States.

When Kentucky was reached A. J. V. Carroll took the stand and said Mr. Watterson did desire his name presented to the convention.

California yielded to Michigan and L. L. Kilburn took the platform. He placed in nomination John M. Palmer. Great cheering.

Connecticut yielded to Wisconsin and Senator Burr W. Jones took the stand and nominated Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin.

J. E. Hartridge, of Florida, took the stand to make a statement. He said it was the purpose of the Florida delegation when they came here to present President Cleveland's name for re-nomination, but now they seconded the nomination of Mr. Palmer. Mr. T. D. Corrigan was recognized and seconded Mr. Palmer.

Maryland had no candidate, but said Palmer was good enough for them.

Illinois asked to be passed for the present. Mr. Cutcheon, of Minnesota, said they had intended to present Daniel W. Lawler, but withdrew him in favor of Palmer.

Mr. Lehmann, of Missouri, said his state had intended to present James O. Broadhead, but, as the latter had declined to run, Missouri seconded the nomination of Gen. Bragg. When Nebraska was called a delegate said: Nebraska thinks she has already furnished one too many candidates." (Great cheering.)

New Hampshire seconded Palmer. Oregon seconded Bragg. One delegate from Oregon seconded Palmer. Tennessee seconded Palmer. Texas seconded Palmer. Vermont seconded Palmer. Virginia seconded Palmer. Washington seconded Palmer.

Judge Moran, of Illinois, was recognized. He explained that Illinois was silent when that state was called because their lips were sealed by Palmer. He now seconded Palmer's nomination without his consent.

Roll call finished and a vote taken, which resulted as follows: Palmer 735, Bragg 134.

Gen. Bragg moved to make Palmer's nomination unanimous. The motion carried, followed by three cheers for Bragg. The states then gathered around the Illinois delegation with their standards, and then marched around the hall to the tune of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The chair then ordered a roll call for vice-presidents. When Kentucky was called the band struck up "Old Kentucky



A cream of tartar Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WALL ST., N.Y.

home, the crowd joining in the singing. Wm. B. Browder then played Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner in nomination.

Three cheers were given for Buckner. The band played "America" and the states with their banners marched around the hall. Buckner received the nomination for vice president by acclamation.

Convention adjourned sine die.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—The committee on resolutions met at the Grand hotel shortly before 5 o'clock and organized by selecting United States Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, as chairman, and Mr. Albert Watkins, of Nebraska, secretary. It was deemed best to leave the actual construction of the platform to a sub-committee and, after an hour of discussion, the following named were selected to do this work: Hon. W. F. Vilas, chairman; C. Vey Holman, of Maine; C. P. Lewis, of New Jersey; Hon. Virgil P. Kline, of Ohio; Controller of the Currency J. H. Eckels, of Illinois; Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee; Thos. G. Jones, of Alabama; John P. Irish, of California; Henry W. Lamb, of Massachusetts, and Albert Watkins, of Nebraska.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

Great Damage Wrought in the Northeast Provinces of Japan—Thousands of Persons Reported Killed.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 3.—Reports have been received here that a great earthquake ravaged the northeast provinces of Japan on Monday night, destroying the town of Iokogawa and other towns in that section. Thousands of persons are reported to have been killed and many more injured, while the damage to property is incalculable. On the same day of the earthquake in the north of Japan the southern coasts of the country were swept by a typhoon, which destroyed a vast amount of property and caused the loss of many lives. The territory visited by the earthquake was similarly ravaged last June, when many towns were destroyed by an earthquake and an accompanying tidal wave which caused an estimated loss of 30,000 lives.

Want the Opening of Proposals Postponed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A Sun special from Washington says: The leading ship builders of the country have taken an unusual course with regard to the three new battleships and 12 torpedo boats for which bids will be opened in about ten days, and have requested the naval authorities to postpone the opening of proposals until after the November election on the ground that the present unsettled conditions of affairs render bidding for such large contracts inadvisable.

Opera House Destroyed by Fire.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Fire was discovered at 2:15 o'clock Thursday morning in the Wieting opera house. Although the flames spread rapidly, after a hard hour's fight they were finally controlled, but only the bare walls of the opera house were left standing. Surrounding property was also damaged to a serious extent. The loss at present is estimated at \$200,000. This is the third time that the Wieting opera house has been burned, the other two having taken place in 1850 and 1851.

Carnegie Mills Closing Down.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—Every mill in the steel department of the Edgar Thomson works of the Carnegie Co., at Braddock, suspended operations indefinitely Wednesday night. Lack of orders is given as the cause for the suspension. But seven of the nine blast furnaces at the Carnegie Co.'s Braddock plant are in blast. The report is current that six of the seven are to be banked soon.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

B. & O. S. W.
DEPART—6:00 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 4:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 11:35 p. m.
ARRIVE—8:55 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 12:25 p. m., 4:55 p. m., 6:40 p. m., 8:55 p. m.

T. & O. C. Ex.
DEPART—2:10 p. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 a. m.
ARRIVE—4:45 p. m., 12:15 p. m., 7:30 a. m.

C. & M.
DEPART—6:25 a. m., 2:55 p. m.
ARRIVE—11:15 a. m., 7:05 p. m.

Z. & O.
DEPART—6:30 a. m., 2:40 p. m.
ARRIVE—10:40 a. m., 8:55 p. m.

O. R. R. R. (Eastern Time).
SOUTH—9:34 a. m., 3:03 p. m., 7:33 p. m.
NORTH—12:02 p. m., 8:59 a. m., 7:37 p. m.

INDIANA NEWS.

Events of Interest, Not From the Wire, For Hoosier Readers.

INSANE NEGRO

Makes an Attempt to Throw Two Children From a Moving Train.

MITCHELL, Ind., Sept. 3.—An unknown crazy man, colored, boarded a Louisville, New Albany and Chicago passenger train at Bedford, Ind., Wednesday evening, en route to Louisville. He showed no signs of violence until the train was running at a high rate of speed, when he snatched two children and attempted to throw them through an open window. Failing to accomplish his purpose he then threw his own belongings, hat and satchel, away. When the train stopped at Mitchell he left the car.

He at once proceeded to chase people off the streets, repulsed the deputy marshal, but was overcome and handcuffed by four men and taken back to Bedford. He refused to give his name.

Horses Killed and Farmer Dying.

FRANKLIN, Ind., Sept. 3.—Thomas Sheets, aged 74, a farmer, living near Whiteland, was struck by a fast train on the Louisville division of the Panhandle, about one mile north of Worthsville Wednesday morning. He was driving a team of horses hitched to a hay wagon. The horses were killed and the wagon smashed to splinters. Sheets' recovery is hardly possible.

Big Lockout Expected.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 3.—Prospects for a lockout among the glassworkers grow stronger. Manager T. F. Hart, of the Western Manufacturers' association, says the plants may not before the men's demands as to wages are met. A lockout will mean 20 factories closed in Indiana, with 8,000 hands idle, and 100 factories in the whole country, with 50,000 men idle.

Tin Plate Factory Resumes.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 3.—The American Tin Plate factory will resume full operations next week, and 1,250 men will find employment. Several car loads of steel have already been received. The Elwood box factory, which makes boxes for the tin plate company, resumed operations Thursday with 100 men.

Sues for \$1,999,999 Damages.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 3.—Harry Juday and wife Alice have each brought suit for \$1,999,999 against the Lake Erie and Western Railway Co. for damages sustained by their horse becoming frightened at a hand car on the company's tracks. The horse ran away, throwing them out and seriously injuring them.

Horse Thieves Chased.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 3.—Horse thieves stole a valuable horse belonging to A. F. Wall and another of John Morgil. The night police saw the thieves taking the horse from Wall's stable and gave chase, pressing the thieves so close that they abandoned the stolen horse and took to the woods.

Miss Mason Weds.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 3.—Prof. M. E. Mason, principal of the schools at Whitewater, and Miss Anna M. Brown were united in marriage Wednesday at the home of the bride, near this city.

Hog Cholera.

MITCHELL, Ind., Sept. 3.—Hog cholera is raging in different parts of this and surrounding counties. A number of hogs have died, one man losing 70.

Squibb Won the Race.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Sept. 3.—Nat Squibb won the bicycle race here with Will McCullough. Squibb may enter the professional class.

To Stem the Falls of Niagara

Would be an easier task than to check the tide of universal confidence and ever-swelling public patronage bestowed upon

"THE BUCKEYE."

We give our verbal assurance

for the most satisfactory values

or to refund your money.

We have secured the public confidence by deserving it. We retain it by a display of practical appreciation.

School will soon commence and the boys will have to have an outfit. We call your attention to our Boys' and Children's Department, which is now complete with all the latest Fall Styles in Boys' and Children's Clothing.

BOYS' LONG PANT SUITS.

Boys' Long Pant Suits, good substantial dark grey and mixed cassimeres, sizes 13 to 19 \$3.50

Boys' Long Pant Suits, elegantly made in strictly all-wool cheviots and cassimeres, blue, black and fancy, sizes 13 to 19 \$5.00

Boys' Long Pant Suits, in all the Latest Fall Patterns, checks and plaids straight out, double breasted or round cut \$7.50

Boys' Long Pant Suits, handsomely made and trimmed, fly front coat and vest, in fine \$10.00
scotches, tweeds, clays and vicunas, sizes 14 to 20

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Child's All-wool Jersey Suits in blue, heavily braided, sizes 3 to 8 years \$1.50, \$2.25

This is absolutely the biggest bargain ever offered by us in this line.

Child's all-wool double breasted suits in blue, black and grey, well made and trimmed, sizes 4 to 15 years \$2.50

Children's all-wool suits in Reefers and Juniors, big sailor collars and heavily braided, Latest Fall Fashions, \$3.75

The Buckeye.

Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers,

Cor. Front and Butler sts., Old P. O. Building
MARIETTA, OHIO.

MENS' SUITS Fall Stock Complete.

To say we have a great assortment is putting it mild, as to prices you can tell more about them when you see them marked on the suits; then you can compare the goods with the prices.

STAR Clothing House.

P. S.—Don't ask for credit, we sell for cash, and don't have any credit prices.